

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year. SUNDAY, Per Year

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Mont Postage to foreign countries added THE SUN. New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

sque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. if our friends who javor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Tasker Bliss's Advice to American Exporters.

To those who are interested in our foreign trade there is food for reflection in the official report, for the year 1902, of TASKER H. BLISS, formerly Collector of Customs for the island of Cuba. That which Gen. BLISS says regarding trade conditions in Cuba applies with equal force to our trade with many other lands. His suggestions are, in fact, distinctly general rather than of special application to the country of his experience. Referring to an alleged Cuban prejudice against American goods, Gen. BLISS

"To other causes than prejudice we must look for the real explanation of the fact that the United States has falled to control the foreign trade of Cuba.

" The first of these is the indifference shown by American manufacturers to the essential requisites for securing this foreign market. They manufacture immense quantities of various articles for the home trade, consulting in every possible way as to material, quality, style, price, &c., the tastes and preferences of the local consumers. And the surplus stock they expect to sell (in Cuba) where they have consulted the tastes and preferences of no one They fail to sell and they charge it to local prejudice Thus, in Cuba there are consumed annually hus dreds of thousands of dollars worth of shoes of a style and material not made in the United States. They are not made here because these is no demand for them. Yet the American shoe manufactures after making shoes to suit the tastes of his elient at home sends the surplus to Cuba, where they do not suit the purchaser, and becomes irritated at the 'local prejudice' when he falls to sell them in competition with a Spanish manufacturer who gives the customer just what he wants."

To point to the fact that this country has quadrupled its export trade within the last quarter of a century is to look at a nearby boundary instead of a distant but accessible horizon. A very large percentage of our export wares and products practically sell themselves. Wheat, corn, cattle, cotton, mineral oil, copper, iron, steel and other items make up the major portion of our export trade. We produce more of these articles than we can consume, and other nations need them. Our vast natural resources and our facilities for domestic transportation enable us to place a high percentage of our export articles at ports of shipment

of competition. But a vast market exists in which dis criminating action and energetic competition are the most important factors. Of the trade which must be fought for, the United States obtains only a small fraction, and the above comment of Gen. BLISS gives the key to our limited par-

at prices which leave us with little fear

ticipation in it. Assured of their superiority and their fitness for his home trade, the American merchant or manufacturer is too apt to be equally suitable for all people. The which may be entirely suitable in width. weight and pattern for a dress for an probably is, quite unsuitable for a Malay sarong. The shoe which suits an American foot is ill-adapted for the use of the Porto Rican and others whose soleleather for a large part of their lives is not a removable article. Furniture, hardware, crockery, saddles or soap that will suit one people may suit no other

people. The key to the due extension of America's foreign trade lies in the adaptation of American manufactures to the special requirements of the world's various markets. The day is rapidly approaching when we shall have reached the limit of the domestic market for much of that which we have to sell. Beyond that, there lies the far more difficult problem of supplying what the world wants to buy. In other lands, as in our own, the buver wants that which suits him, which suits his taste, his customs, his purse. The American trader must study and cater to the various markets if he would secure America's natural share of the trade of the world.

# The Thoroughbreds.

Many good horses have been seen in the history of the American turf, but they have made their appearance intermittently; few of them were conspicuous in the elections during the last few months. any one year. To-day there are not less than half a score of horses in training of exceptional merit, judged by past stantiards; and, if we may believe reports, at least half a dozen more will distinguish themselves before the end of the season. - With only the third annual meeting of the year under the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club now in progress, New Yorkers have witnessed some magnificent racing. Grand Opera's race at Aqueduct, on April 22, was the first to attract more than usual attention. This four-year-old son of Wagner carried 111 pounds over six furlongs in 1:13 2-5, or two-fifths of a second better than the former record of the Aqueduct track. Two days later the same colt, with 117 pounds, clipped twofifths of a second from the seven furlong track record by going that distance in 1:27 flat

On April 27 Blackstock, on his first appearance this year, ran one mile and a sixteenth in the Excelsior Handicap at Jamaica in 1:46 2-5. On May 4, Yellow Tail equalled Blackstock's record for one mile and a sixteenth, carrying 129 pounds. On May 7, Gunfire, with 109 pounds, won the Metropolitan Handicap by covering the mile in the remarkably fast time of 1:3816, and thereby reduced by a full second the record made by Watercolor in 1902. Sovereign, on the same day, lowered the five and one-half furlong track record of 1:0714, over the Withers

azzo equalled the Morris Park track record of 1:13 for six furlongs, made in October of 1901 by Musette; and in the " Special Renewal of the Metropolitan Handi-Withers mile in 1:39 flat.

Of the champions named, two are three-year-olds, namely, Sovereign and Durazzo; three are four-year-olds, one is five years old and one six years old. It are not other three-year-olds as good as, or better than, Sovereign and Durazzo. Injunction, Mr. FOHXALL KEENE'S St. Leonards colt, who finished close behind Yellow Tail in the latter's great race of a mile and a sixteenth, is regarded by many as the best of his age seen this season; and Africander, who was barely beaten by Injunction in that race, is not left out of account. Rightful, Mr. J. W. SCHORR'S Pirate of Penzance colt and winner of the Fulton Stakes at Jamaica, is another promising three-year-old; and so are Royal Summons, Dr. Saylor and several others of his age.

Two thoroughbreds whose appearance this year is impatiently awaited are Leonora Loring and Goldsmith. Both of these, it is rumored, are able to give Gunfire a hot race, and with Goldsmith Mr. WHITNEY hopes to win the Brooklyn and Suburban handicaps.

#### Two Alleged Letters From Gen. Wood to an International Swindler.

When the ex-convict CHEIRITON of SHERIDAN, alias BELLAIRS, departed suddenly from Wickenburg, Ariz., he declared to his acquaintances in that neighborhood that he was the victim of a cruel mistake and would lose no time in establishing his right to the name by which they had known him. Even that excellent newspaper the Republican of Phœnix was so much under the spell of Bellairs's personal charms and plausible explanations that it was saying, five days after we had first published the man's criminal record:

" It is only fair that public judgment be sus ended until Capt. BELLARS has an opportunity present his side of the case. . . . If that gentlemen has been wronged by Governor TAPT's powerful friends the public will soon know it, and n that case nobody will suffer except the authors of the remarkable charges against him."

Our esteemed contemporary in Phoenix waited faithfully and patiently from April 7 to April 29 for " that gentleman ' to demonstrate his relationship with Sir WILLIAM BELLAIRS and establish his title to be considered no swindler and convict, but an honorable ex-officer of the British service. At the end of the twenty-two days of suspense of judgment the Republican closed the case, thus:

"The fact that BELLAIRS's book attacked Gov rnor TAPE's administration of affairs in the Philip pines has moved THE SUN to make a careful ex amination of the author's record, and that news paper has established very conclusively, we think that BELLAIRS is an ex-convict and has an inter national record as a swindler. . . We take pleasure in informing THE SUN that upon publication of its first editorial exposing BELLAIRS all o the citizens of this Territory who had premised to ollaborate in writing the book which BELLAIRS proposed to bring out promptly withdrew from the arrangement. • • • On their behalf we feel it our duty to thank THE SUN for saving them from embarrassment hereafter."

The interest of the Arizona Republican in BELLAIRS and his relations with Gen. LEONARD WOOD did not stop there. A few days later, on May 4, our Phoenix contemporary unexpectedly published what may be very important evidence assume that his wares must and should | bearing on the question of the personal intimacy of the Military Governo fact is distinctly otherwise. The cloth | with the international swindler, and likewise on the question of the date up to which the international swindler con-American farmer's wife, may be, and tinued to enjoy the Military Governor's confidence and esteem. The Republican explains as follows its possession of the documents which we reproduce further

"When BELLAIRS hurriedly left Arizona a fer weeks ago, ostensibly for New York, for the purpose of bringing suit against THE SUN for libel, he failed to take all his private papers with him-or at least failed to take these two letters, which were found next day by Mr. CLAUDE BURSON, who for a while was associated with BELLAIRS in business Mr. Bursoy forwarded them to us, and in view of all the circumstances it seems advisable to disregard the ethics which ordinarily forbid the publication of private correspondence."

The earlier of the two letters purporting to be from Wood to BELLAIRS is this:

"HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, "HAVANA, Nov. 3, 1900. Capt. E. G. BELLAIRS, Representative Associate Press, Mantia, Philippine Islands:

" MY DEAR BELLAIRS: Your kind letter of Sept 22 just received. Sorry to hear that you got in too late to see what was going on. Miss CONDIT SMITH Is now on her way home and we expect she will arrive in New York in December. I am glad hat everything is going on so well with you.

" You will probably hear details of some queer reports, which all your friends consider as attempts at blackmail, which were circulated after your de parture from Havana. They died a natural death and need give you no concern.

"We are now on the eve of the Constitutiona Convention, which bids fair to pass off as quietly as " I trust that you will meet with every success in your work.

"I returned yesterday from the States, and am rushed with a good deal of work. With kind regards, and trusting to hear from

ou, yours very sincerely. The second letter is dated more than four months later, but the friendliness of tone is undiminished:

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR. "HAVANA, Merch 9, 1901. " MY DEAR BELLAIRS: Your letter of Jan. 18 ust received. I do not think there is anything in the rumors you speak of that is worth discussing They had a short life here, and died out completely. " We are now having a prettey [sic] warm time n Cuba in a political way, the United States having definitely announced its policy. The radical mem bem of the Convention are, of course, attempting to create excitement, but there is no talk of any

thing in the way of disturbances. " Mrs. Wood and children are here, and will re nain until some time next summer unless sanitary conditions here should be bad. The death rate in Havana for the past few months has been the owest ever known. Pebruary was in and a frac tion per thousand, which puts it lower than most cities in the United States.

" We were all much distressed over the death of poor PAGE, CARTWRIGHT and PETERSON. " The outlook for the coming summer is excellent so far as sanitary matters go, although of course no one can tell. With kindest regards, sincerely

" LHONARD WOOD." Capt. E. G. BELLAIRS, Associated Press, United

States Legation, Pekin, China." Of course, no person properly cautious

course, to 1:07 flat. Last Saturday Dur- in the matter of accepting evidence will assume that because these two remarkable testimonials of confidence and friendship were found among the exconvict's papers when he left Wicken- fat, 863.6; carbohydrate, 846; calories, 6,164." cap" on the same day, Articulate, with 112 | burg they are actually what they purpounds, in defeating Old England ran the port to be, genuine letters from Wood

to BELLAIRS. The international swindler to whom they are addressed has shown himself on various occasions quite capable of forging the document that would serve his purpose; and nothing could should not be inferred from this that there have been more useful to him in Asia, Baked beans and brown with rumors of his criminal career relentlessly pursuing him wherever he went, and likely to catch up with him at any time, than a certificate from a friend like LEONARD WOOD that such rumors had been regarded in Havana as blackmailing reports, had been duly weighed and dismissed and had died a Mutton roast, \$ lbs. natural death and disappeared com-

It is merely in fairness to Gen. Wood that we mention the possibility that these two letters, which have now found their way to the public through CLAUDE B. Burson and the Republican, are forgeries of BELLAIRS himself. The Republican has the documents, and is therefore in a better position than we are to judge of their authenticity.

For, if the two letters are genuine, as the Republican seems to be satisfied they are, their bearing on the question of Gen. Woop's knowledge of his friend's real character is quite different from what our esteemed contemporary supposes it to be. The Republican remarks concerning their significance:

"The 'queer reports' undoubtedly had reference to the record which THE SUN has at last exposed. and it is obvious that Gen. Wood did not hear of hem until after BELLAIRS had departed for China. It is also obvious that the honest-minded Wood dismissed the rumors as the inventions of BEL-LAIRS'S enemies and gave them no further though No candid person can read these frank letters and retain the slightest suspicion that LEONARD WOOD nad knowledge of BELLAIRS's past." On the contrary, the letters, if genuine

would greatly strengthen the supposition that Gen. Wood continued to protect BELLAIRS after he knew, or had opportunity to know, the truth about him: and this for several reasons, of which the following is sufficient all by itself: Gen. LEONARD WOOD did know of

the grave reports against BELLAIRS before the latter left Cuba; and he interfered to protect his friend from the natural consequences of the revelations This is proved beyond all question by the authoritative statement of Mr. MELVILLE E. STONE, General Manager of the Associated Press. Mr. STONE testifies:

"At the request of Gen. WOOD, BELLAIRS was trans erred from Santiago to Havana. I heard rumors oncerning him and proposed to dismiss him, but Gen. Wood said he was all right, and begged us to keep him."

The Arizona Republican is therefore ntirely mistaken in its inference from the alleged Wood-Bellairs correspondence of November, 1900, and March, 1901, that " it is obvious that Gen. Wood did not hear of them [the rumors] until after BELLAIRS had departed for China." Mr. STONE'S statement distinctly times Gen. Wood's intercession for BELLAIRS before the departure of BELLAIRS from Havana

We mention this established fact, not pecause it is inconsistent with the idea of Gen. Wood's persistent conviction of his protégé's innocence, but because it is decidedly inconsistent with the Republican's chronological theory of Gen. Wood's knowledge of the "rumors" concerning his friend.

# The Dietary Computer.

Domestic science continues to confer poons upon the world. The epicurean fashion of eating for pleasure must be given up. In an age of science, especially of domestic science, the good and the true, if not the beautiful, should eat for science and according to science. The human engine should be stoked as methodically and carefully as the steam engine, and it should run according to chedule.

Boston, which has never had much interest in frivolous and ornamental refinements of cookery, but has eaten because it is difficult to sustain life on thought alone, has laid the foundations of culinary science. The researches of Mrs. ELLEN H. RICHARDS, instructor in sanitary chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, enable every household to feed to the best advantage. Mrs. RICHARDS has prepared a collection of numbered recipes, accompanied with numbered cards. Thus the exact " food value " of each dish is known. The " man of the house" is not asked by the real head. "Shall we have corned beef and cabbage for dinner?" He is made to take his quota of proteid, fat, carbohydrate and calories. A severe tab is kept on him. He must keep up to a certain high weekly average. If he is conditioned in calories on Sunday, he must "make up" on some other day. If his fat record is short on Wednesday he must repair it on Thursday. There is a book for his transactions with his stomach, a book even more important in the household library than the butcher's book and the grocer's. In vain he pleads for strawberry shortcake, lobster cutlets, Welsh rabbits. The kind but inexorable mistress of domestic science shakes her head and keys at him: My dear, you are 4,782 calories behind already. You will have to have scrapple three times to-day."

For lo! sweet scrapple's name leads all the rest and Philadelphia is compensated for the innumerable jeers of the barbarians. We regret that Mrs. RICHARDS'S figures are calculated for families of six, a very large number for Boston. Divide by six and you get the grand result, your personal equation and share. Here is the record of scrapple for six:

Systems pass. Henceforth we shall nourish our own mainly or firstly with that jewel of Philadelphia scrapple, the pig's head.

Filling and scientific as scrapple is, we hate to mention any of its inferiors. Still, science is science. On the calories

card, veal croquettes are or is a good

"Cost for six persons, 47.5 cents (notice the severe accuracy of the half-cent); proteid, 200;

Whence springs the common notion that veal is unnutritious? The Prodigal Son's people knew what they were about. But take home a table showing the cost and value in grams of certain old favor-

Cast. Prot. Fat. Car. Cal.

1.742

94 97 27 1.404

19.8 152 191

Beefsteak pot pie, suet 48 272 280 366 5,187 Bolled dinner Roast heart, stuffed with 28.5 279 272 310 vegetables ..... Beefsteak, top of sirioin. 42 162 350 Rump steak, stuffed and 52 278 126 311 3.915 . 75 189 288 Beef, rib roast, 3 lbs. Beefsteak, baked potatoes, bread and butter.. 61.5 210 166 223 3.407 Veal, stuffed and roasted. 41 276 196 127 8,262 .. 56.1 263 202 26 Braised beef, No. 1 ..... Liver, 2 lbs.; bacon, 8 cz. 15 218 186 Corned beef hash ...... 14.5 81 161 133 2.875 20 95 188 19 2,217 Pork chops Fricassee of yeal 27 182 122 44 2,071 Tripe fried in butter...... 18 119 134 66 2,013 Stewed kidneys on toast. 17 169 93 140

Brolled chicken, 4 lbs.... 104 268 67

reamed dried beef ...

bread....

21 87 75 4 1,182 Ham omelet. It is sad to see baked beans in third place; and considering the amount of energy which has been wasted on corned beef hash and liver and bacon, their position in the calories line is almost humiliating. It is some satisfaction to see that a " biled dinner " justifies to a great extent the confidence which millions have put in it while putting it into their midsts.

#### The Russian Withdrawal

International history is strewn with broken promises. Accusations of double dealing have passed from one country against another as flerce as between man and man. But the world is bigger than it used to be, and manners have softened. When the only business possible to a gentleman was that of arms, plunder was the life of trade, and the voice of commonplace business was very weak. Trade is to-day engaged in by all classes of society and is generally more master than servant of the warrior.

Toward the attainment of this happy condition the Russian Czar has been beyond comparison the most potent single influence; for The Hague Court of International Arbitration is the result of his enlightened labors. Peace is the hope of all countries, and " Peace with Honor' their highest ambition. The last, apparently, the Czar desires to preserve for himself, his descendants and his people, and so he reverses Russia's policy of securing to herself, against all pledges, the Chinese province of Manchuria.

Again our State Department has exemplified the possibility of conduct above diplomatic criticism being also effective.

### Another Blow to Greek.

Slowly and deliberately Vale is coming nto line with Harvard in the matter of college instruction. The expansion of the elective system begun, almost by accident, eighteen years ago is at last to include the freshman class. This is perhaps an unavoidable corollary of elecperience with freshman electives, have come to doubt whether the disadvantages of the old-time required freshman course were so great as those arising from the new system.

Yale will follow Harvard's baneful example, too, in allowing options in the paper on May 3. Mr. Chaudron's communirequirements for admission to college. It begins with the experiment that failed completely at Harvard, the substitution of advanced mathematics for Greek. In the twenty-odd years that option was offered the proportion of students accepting it was extremely small, so that. though it was proclaimed far and wide that Greek was not required for admisthat Greek was not required for admission to Harvard, the great body of students preferred to prepare in Greek rather than the higher mathematical and scientific subjects. It was only with and scientific subjects. It was only with the present chaos of requirements arising from letting down all barriers that a real blow was struck at the classics

Greek and Latin are safe at Yale, regardless of the change announced, till that university gets ready to follow its elder sister into the educational tangle which has been developed, with not much logic, out of the less desirable part of the elective system.

Ninety-nine and ninety-nine hundredths per cent, of the American public and President ROOSEVELT are in agreement that the California big trees should be preserved by California by rights, but by Congress if necessary.

In the Fifth Congress district of New Jersey Mr. FREDERICK TABER AUKEN and Mr. NATHANIEL PENDLETON ROGERS, Jr., took a competitive examination for Wes Point last year, at which Mr. Rogers stood first and Mr. ATKEN second. A few days ago they took a competitive examination for appointment to Annapolis, and the positions were reversed, Mr. AUKEN coming out first, Mr. Rogers second. One of them will go to West Point as candidate and to Annapolis as alternate, the other to West Point as alternate and to Annapolis as candidate. The two young men appear to be survivors of the fittest so far as the Fifth district of New Jersey is concerned. We wish them success in the two services.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few words in your paper to let "Justice" know that he is not the record of-scrapple for six:

"Cost, 15 cents; amount of proteid, 100 grams; of fat, 554; of carbohydrate, 340; calories, 8,925."

For the last month we have been eating according to the system of a professor of culinary science who told us that we should get most value, tone and tonality out of oatmeal, peas and beans.

Systems pages Hangeforth we should state of the six of the diver of the six week, and I wish to say the driver of that engine was far from reckless. I have been a driver for many years and know what these drivers have it contend with. They are stationed on West Pifty-eighth street. I was a with the set of the six of the accident which occurred on the hill in Fifty-eighth street. I was a with the set of the six of the accident which occurred on the hill in Fifty-eighth street. I was a with the set of the accident which occurred on the hill in Fifty-eighth street. I was a with the set of the six of the accident which occurred on the hill in Fifty-eighth street. I was a with the set of the six of the accident which occurred on the hill in Fifty-eighth street. I was a with the set of the six of the accident which occurred on the hill in Fifty-eighth street. I was a with the set of the six of the accident which occurred on the hill in Fifty-eighth street. I was a with the second the six of the six of the set of the six of the s alone in defending the driver of Engine 23, ata-

#### NEW YORK, May 11. A Two-Legged Alliance Proposed. From the Paris Intransigeant.

Young woman, very good looking, having had a leg amputated through an accident, wishes to marry an honorable gentleman of good presence and with a good position who has met with the same misfortune. Address V. B. A. Poste Restante, Station

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE SLOW. Extra Session Required to Pass the Appro priation Bills.

HONOLULU, May 1 .- The second Legislature of the Territory adjourned Wednesday after a session of sixty days. The greater part of the time was spent in the House in useless discussions, and as a consequence an extra session to consider the appropriation bills was immediately called by Gov. Dole. The extra session began yesterday with an intermission of but one day, much to the disgust of the legislators from the other islands, who were thus deprived of mileage. The extra session is expected to last but eight or nine days, as the legislators receive the \$200 provided for the extra session no matter how long it lasts. The regular session was paid for at the rate of \$400, and its principa object was to arrange matters so that the appropriation bills could not be passed and Gov. Dole would thus be compelled to call the extra session. The appropriation bills were all passed in the Senate, and could easily have been disposed of in the House had there been any such desire on the part of its members

Altogether the Legislature passed nearly one hundred bills, of which eighty-eight became laws, having received the signature of the Governor. The most important of these were the county bill, the Torrens system of land registration, a law to prov for drawing jurors, a pure food law and laws to control dentists, pharmacists and physicians. The Legislature on the last night of its

session sat long after midnight, continuing to pass bills, and setting back the hands of the clock. Gov. Dole, however, refused of the clock. Gov. Dole, however, refused to accept the legislators' time, and exactly at midnight announced that he would sign no more bills, and would count time by his own watch and not according to the clocks n the legislative hall. In the legislative hall.

In the closing days of the Legislature charges of bribery were made, but were not substantiated in the investigation ordered by the House. The Honolulu Star

ordered by the House. The Honolitu Star charged that certain of the legislators had received money for their votes on a general beer law, and on a bill granting \$150,000 to the owners of the Paua Springs, which are situated near Honolulu. The property is assessed at \$50,000.

#### White Labor in the Rice Fields.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the editorial column of the Mobile Register of May 5, I find a timely criticism of the following passage, taken from an article by Prof. Gold win Smith and published in your columns: The white in the South is not a tiller of the sol he cannot raise cotton, still less rice.

The italics are my own. Now, it is certainly astounding that so eminent an authority as Prof Goldwin Smith should in a serious articeedingly inaccurate. I am writing from the largest rice-milling

point in this country, Crowley, La., distributing annually about a million barrels of thi cereal. Its ten large rice mills are supplied St. Landry and Calcasieu parishes, and this clusively.

The sight of a negro at the plough or in the field is a novelty, so much so that a lot of about a dozen of them recently imported from Alabama as an experiment are looked upon in this section are either in domestic service in the towns or are content idling away their time in a shanty, with a scraggy corn and cabbage patch, a few fowls, and, in seasor the ever-present watermelon patch. The rice fields are cultivated by two classes of whites. One is the native "Cajen" a cor-

ruption of Acadian or Arcadian), a race who

still cling to the customs of their French an-

cestry, many of them being unable to speak or understand a word of English. The other is a set of sturdy Western farmers, mostly from Illinois and Indiana, who have moved and are still moving here in numbers. It is not surprising that some estimable but emotional people are led to make misstatements regarding negro conditions, basing them on impressions derived from a sporadic and exceptional individual, the one recently entertained at the White House: but it is surprising, and also mos regrettable, that Prof. Goldwin Smith, a gen tleman whose opinions are received by the public with such distinguished consideration,

should state as a fact what can only be heartion in the upper classes, though many asy with him, for should be visit the great rice friends of the elective system at Har-own sense of justice and regard for the truth vard, after nearly a generation of ex- would induce him promptly to retract so PAUL CHAUDRON CROWLEY, La., May 7. Mr. Goldwin Smith's statement concern ing rice culture, made in THE SUN of April 6, was by him corrected in a second letter on the subject, published by this news-

#### cation is not the less interesting and valuable. . Anent the Royal Marines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The or ganization of the Royal Marines was not given quite correctly in your editorial of to-day. They are in one corps of five divisions, four of red marines (light infantry)-Cathham, Wool wich. Portsmouth. Plymouth; one of marine artillery (blue) -at Portsmouth. The com-

men to pay off every month. It was quite a job.

The men are always attached to the divisions they enlist in. So are the officers of the Royal Marine Artillery. The officers of the Light Infantry move sround on promotion and sometimes by exchange. Sometimes, on shore service, large detachments are regimented. There was a battalion of 1,000 in the Chinese war of 1850, another in the Ashantee war, and, I think, one in the last China affair. When so landed, the Admiralty has nothing to do with them. They are borne in both army and navy lists. In the army, in the order of precedence, they rank after the Forty-ninth and before the Fiftieth line battalions. In the navy, a commissioned officer on boat service may be under the command of a midshipman! W. L. D. O'GRADY. Formerly Second Lieutenant Royal Marines (Light Infantry) First (Chatham) Division. New York, May 12.

This description of the organization of the Roya Marines is merely fuller then ours, and does not orrect our brief mention in any way.

#### The Bible as a School Text Book. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems lmost incredible that a person with 'H. C. E.'s" intelligence, seeing that he is a

eader of THE SUN, should have to write to you. as in yesterday's paper, to ask "the origin the word 'Sisera." The average English-speaking boy does not have to depend upon Sunday school for his knowledge of Bible history and story. He gets it in day school. Of course there it is a part of his religious instruction there it is a part of his religious instruction; nevertheless, he gains a knowledge of that great classic which is just as necessary as is that of Shakespeare to the reading of modern or Greek history and mythology to the reading of early English literature.

I agree with those who hold that religion as such should be kept out of the public schools; but I feel that the pupil is losing a great deal in learning pothing about that great epic, true or mythical, according as you look on it. Why can it not be read at least in the same light as Church's "Story of the Iliad" and "Story of the Odyssey" or Pope's "Homer's Iliad, which, by the way, has long been a text required for college entrance examinations? Prof. Moulton, the editor of "The Modern Readers' Bible," has provided just the kind of book necessary in his "Stories From the Old Testament." It contains the stories only, told in the beautiful Elizabethan English, of the Bible, but free from all disagreeable context.

RAHWAY, May 11.

Drummers and Their Ways. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to supplement what John S. Harwood, in the Richmond

times, copied in THE SUN, has to say in behalf of longer ago than last December. From 8 o'clock until half past 10, in the evening est in the office of the Randolph House in Farm ville. Va., listening to the conversation of about a dozen commercial travellers, Northern and South-ern, and one or two Government inspectors, and in all that time not one profane word or improper story was uttered, and but very little slang. Verily CITY HALL CAT IN AMBUSH. Show by the Bereaved Mother of Reform-Sparrew to Eat.

the centre of one of the City Hall Park flower beds is a palm tree of the smaller species. Its long leaves fall almost to the ground. Around the roots the gardener has made a small hollow in the rich

The City Hall cat, mother of the kitten Reform (that died) was sunning herself on the park walks vesterday. She sat on the warm walk for a while staring at he sparrows around the flower beds. Then she made her way stealthily across the grass to the edge of the flower bed, walked gingerly over the fresh earth to the centre and snuggled in the hollow at the foot of he little tree. It needed a second glance to detect her. Here she lay in wait until a twittering sparrow dropped down into the flower bed. The cat gave a spring, but the bird got away. Returning to her hiding place the cat bided her time, and in the course of the afternoon and of a dozen inslaughts she made prey of one little Her operations came under the observa-

tion of a large percentage of the thousands who move to and from the Brooklyn Bridge. The bed was close to a walk which the Bridge travellers use. Half a dozen times the sight of the cat in ambush stopped the curious until the crowd almost blocked traffic on the walk. To these spectators trame on the wark. To these spectators the cat gave no heed except to gaze in their direction occasionally as if to say that they were likely to interfere with her sport. When the afternoon's entertainment was over she skipped back across the grass and up the stone steps o return to the care of her surviving kittens, erome and Grout.

On Broadway, within the Tenderloin territory, a florist used a cat yesterday to attract attention to his windows. She was a big black kitten and full She jumped around batting at plants and posies with her paws, to the pleasure of the trollers, who gathered in such force as crowd the walk.

#### COLLEGE CLUB FOR MANILA. Harvard, Yale, U. of P. and Princeton Raising Money to Equip It.

PRINCETON, May 12.-An effort is foot among the Princeton undergraduates o raise \$1,000 to furnish a billiard room in an institutional club to be founded in Manila. The Rev. Henry Talbot of Manila, in a lecture last night, said that there was no theatre, gymnasium or other proper place of amusement in Manila for the 800 American

of amusement in Manila for the 800 American young men in the city.

Bishop Brent of the Philippines has raised \$25,000 for a building for an institutional club for the benefit of these Americans.

Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania have agreed to raise money to furnish living rooms to be named after these institutions. Vale has agreed to equip a gymliving rooms to be named after these insti-tutions. Yale has agreed to equip a gym-nasium, and now Princeton is trying to raise the \$1,000 necessary for furnishing a bil-liard room, which will be called the "Princeton Room.

#### OUR CHORUS GIRLS GRAND. M. Huret, Paris Journalist, Makes a Dis-

covery in the United States. CHICAGO, May 12 .- Jules Huret, the Paris journalist, who is in Chicago, has been in nearly all parts of the United States making observations for the Figaro, and he summed up his conclusions to-day: "The two things that impressed me most and that two things that impressed me most and that I admired most in this country were the plant of the Steel Trust at Pittsburg and the New York chorus girls. The steel works are extraordinary. The chorus girl is grand, delightful, delicious. There is nothing in the world so well worth seeing and hearing as the chorus girl in America. In Europe the girls in the chorus can sing and Europe the girls in the chorus can sing and dance, but they have not the grace, the exquisite charm of the American chorus girl when she executes what is a sort of nbination of the can-can and cakewalk.

## SPANIARDS FOR CUBA. of the Manuel Calvo.

Spanish Line steamship Manue Calvo, from Mediterranean ports and Cadiz, docked vesterday morning at Pier 10. East River, to the indolent melody of mandolin and guitar. The players were a score out of several hundred Spanish steerage passengers, who will seek homes in Cuba. They will lodge aboard the ship until she sails to-day for Cuba and Mexico. Nineteen French priests and ten nuns, who are aboard the Manuel Calvo, are bound for Mexico. They were not com-relled to leave France. They will establish pelled to leave France. They will est missions among the Pinto Indians. do not expect to return to France.

#### of them are young and good-looking. FRESHMEN TAKEN BACK. All Forgiven Except Class President at

Syracuse University. STRACUSE, May 12.- The freshman class which has been suspended since Saturday was reinstated at Syracuse University today. The entire class attended chapel, and the announcement by Dean Smalley that the class had been reinstated was greeted

with cheers.

The members of the class are now making an effort for the reinstatement of their president, Arthur Hollingsworth, who was expelled on Saturday. He was not taken back to-day with the rest of the class. Hollingsworth climbed the Winchell Hall and, with several classmates fire-escape and, with several placed the 1906 banner on top.

#### LAWYER PAYS CLIENT'S FINE Chanler Narrowly Escapes Being Kissed in Court by Another Man.

Israel Farber of 145 Forsyth street was fined \$50 by Judge Cowing in the General Sessions yesterday for violation of the Anti-Policy law. "He has a wife and six children and cannot pay the fine," said his lawyer, Lewis Stuy-

resant Chanler. "If you'll make that \$25 'll pay it myself." Judge Cowing made it \$25, and Farber attempted to salute his lawyer with a kiss, according to East Side custom. Mr. Chanler is about 6 feet 2 and Farber, being a small man, couldn't reach.

# Congress of Physicians and Surgeons

WASHINGTON, May 12.- The sixth triennial session of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, composed of sixteen constituent societies of the medical specialists of this country, began its session ere to-day. Over 800 delegates, among them some of the foremost medical men o the United States, were present at the opening exercises this morning. Papers were read by Dr. E. L. Opie of Baltimore, Prof. B. H. Chittenden of New Haven, Conn.; Dr. Simon Plexner of Philadelphia, Dr. Reginald H. Fitz of Boston, Prof. von Mikulicz-Radecki of Breslau, Germany, and Dr. Roswell park of Bruffalo. and Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo.

#### No Summer School at Coney. The Board of Education announced yes terday that the application of the Flatbush local board to establish a summer school on Coney Island had been refused. How the Elkins Law Restrains Trade.

From the Duluth Evening Herald. A renewal of activity in employment circles ver the Northwest was apparent to-day. Em ployers of labor are complaining that the Elkins law has put them at a disadvantage this year, for the reason that the railroad companies have fused to give special rates on crews of men that are being sent out to work in Minnesota and Wisconsin away from the head of the Lakes. Last aeason some of the roads made special rates for parties of ten or more. Sometimes as high as thirty and forty men were sent out at a time and the saving of fare amounted to a considerable figure. This year no special rates being given the men are refusing to consider jobs that will take them some distance from the city and for which the regular fare is said to be excessive when the

J. L. K. | amount of wages paid is taken into consideration.

## CODE CONFERENCE IN LONDON. Gen. Greely to Try to Have American

Code Messages Accepted. WASHINGTON, May 12 .- A special effort s to be made at the international conference which begins in London May 24 to secure more favorable consideration

for American code messages. At the conference a number of yearago an official vocabulary was agreed upon, and it was decided by the participatng cable and telegraph companies that cipher messages containing words not in the vocabulary would not be transmitted

over their lines. The United States was not a party to this conference and declined to adhere to the vocabulary adopted. The cipher codes of the United States Government many commercial houses contain words not in the vocabulary, and for this reason this country has been very much discriminated against and American code messages have been permitted to go through largely y courtesy

During the Chinese troubles difficulty was experienced which was due almost entirely to the discrimination by cable and telegraph lines. American messages were laid aside to make way for those comng from countries recognizing the vo-abulary.

This year the United States was asked to send a delegate to the conference, and Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, was selected by the Army, was selected by the Secretary of War to represent this Government. He has had large experience in telegraph matters, and it was through his personal influence that the United States was finally combined to accurate fair treatment by four enabled to secure fair treatment by foreign

cable companies.

He will leave Washington to-night for New York and sail from there for London to-morrow. He has no vote in the conference, but to a SUN reporter he said this afternoon that he intends to do all he can to persuade the members of the conference to accept American code messages, notwith standing their nonconformity to the estab ished vocabulary.

#### COLOMBIA'S PRESIDENCY. No Official News of the Resignation of

Marroquin Señor Arturode Brigard, Colombian Conul-General in this city, who is a nephew of President José Manuel Marroquin of Colombia, has received no confirmation of the report of the latter's resignation, which came from Panama. Señor de Brigard,

nowever, expressed no surprise at the re-

ported action of his uncle, who is 76 years old and not in very robust health. Among some other local Colombians, hough, the absence of news from Bogota an indication that Gen. though, the absence of news from Bogota is regarded as an indication that Gen. Rafael Reyes has become President by the execution of a coup d'état such as made Marroquin himself dictator nearly three years ago. In Colombia there are three men chosen by Congress who are known as Presidentes designados. There is a first, a second and a third, who, after the Vice-President, are selected in order in the event of vacancies in the Presidency by event of vacancies in the Presidency by death or other causes.

Gen. Reyes was made first Presidente

designado over three years ago, and there being no Vice-President in Colombia at the present time he would be the natural successor of President Marroquin.

Washington, May 12.—The State Department has received no information in regard to the reported resignation of President Marroquin of Colombia.

## MANSION FOR CIRCUS KING. J. A. Bailey Buys Siwanoy Club Property

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 12 .- James A. Bailey of the Barnum & Bailey circus has purchased the Siwanoy Country Club grounds at Corcoran Manor, which consist of twenty-eight acres of land and a large Clubhouse, formerly owned by the Glover estate. The sale was made through a New York real estate broker. The consideration was about \$175,000. The club will vacate the property on Nov. 1, when the showman will begin the construction of a mansion which will be one of the finest in Westchester county.

The Siwanoy Club was the scene of one of the most mysterious murders ever com-mitted in Westchester county. On the night of Sept. 1, 1901, some one entered the upper rooms of the club and murdered David Scott and John Clayton, the colored stew-

# Will Be Celebrated by New York Cubans

With a Cuban Feast. The local Cuban colony has arranged to celebrate, next Wednesday, the first anniversary of the birth of the Cuban republic. There will be a reunion of the Cubans living in this city at the Century Lyceum, where patriotic addresses will be made.

The principal speakers will be Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban Minister at Washington; Gen. N. Bolet-Peraza, formerly Venezuelan Minister at Washington, and Dr. Guillermo Dolz, ex-Governor of Pinar del Ric who has just been appointed Cuban

del Rio, who has just been appointed Cuban Consul-General at Buenos Ayres.

The Cuban "señoritas," after the meeting, will entertain their countrymen at an informal Cuban supper to be given at Letes Hall Natives of the island have been engaged to prepare the "arroz con pollo," and the steamer Mexico from Havana next Tues-

## day will bring a cargo of mangoes, agua-cates and zapotes for the feast. WHERE PUT EAST SIDE PARK? Alderman Sullivan Opposes University

Settlement Block. The Local Improvement Board of the Bowery district held another meeting yesterday to consider the widening of Allen street and the conversion into a park of street and the conversion into a park of the Eldridge street block upon which the University Settlement House stands. Bor-ough President Cantor has been inclined to support this scheme, with the idea of putting a Carnegie library and a public bath near the Settlement building. At yesterday's meeting Alderman Sullivan opposed this and presented a petition signed by large numbers of people living signed by large numbers of people living on the East Side, urging that if a park is to be provided it be on the block bounded by Houston, Stanton, Chrystie and Forsyth streets. Nobody opposed the widening of

## STATE CAPITOL BADLY BUILT. Weak Floors and Corridors Found in New

Jersey's State House. TRENTON, N. J., May 12 .- The sagging of a corridor floor brought to light to-day more defective construction in the State House. When the floor was taken up it was seen that the floor joists had been pieced and were in danger of giving way. The State House Commission ordered a thorough investigation by State Architect Poole, and a complete overhauling of the State House may result.

A similar weakness was discovered in

the main corridor shortly before the Legislature convened, and temporary supports were put in during the session. To-day's discovery furnishes additional evidence of jobbery in the erection of the older part of the State Capitol.

#### LAND OPEN TO SETTLEMENT. A Tract of 250,000 Acres in Western

Colorado Restored to Entry. WASHINGTON, May 12.-Following the ecommendations of the Geological Survey. the Secretary of the Interior directed today that a tract of land, comprising 250,000 acres in western Colorado, in the vincinity of Grand Junction, on the Dunnison River of Grand Junction, on the Dunnison Richer be restored to entry and settlement.

The land is a part of that temporarily withdrawn from entry on July 2, 1902, pending survey in connection with the project of irrigation under the reclamation act, and have been found by the Geological Survey to be unnecessary for the execution of the work.